

The Daily Gazette
Published every evening except Sunday,
by
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
In Lappin's Block, Main Street.
TERMS:
Six dollars a year, payable in advance
Charles Holt, Hiram Bowen, Daniel Wilcox.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines cost a dollar, or one equivalent in space,
constitutes a square.

1 square a day. \$ 75
do do 3 " 1 00
do 1 week 2 00
do 2 weeks 4 00
do 2 months 5 00
do 3 " 6 00
do 6 " 8 00
do 12 " 12 00
do 10 percent advance on 1 square. 1 00
do 10 percent advance on 12 squares. 12 00
Column 3 months. 12 00
do 6 " 14 00
do 12 months. 20 00
do 1 " 30 00
do 6 months. 15 00
do 1 " 30 00
do 1 year. 60 00
do 3 months. 36 00
do 1 " 60 00
do 1 year. 100 00
Cards in Business Directory, \$100 per year each
for the first year, \$100 for the second, \$100 for the third.
Special Notices, (to be sent in kept inside, having pre-
ference of ordinary advertisements,) 50 percent advance
on ordinary rates.

Notes of Savings, Charitable Societies, Fire Com-
panies, and all public
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be inserted the world, and charged for accordingly.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. This rule will not be varied from.
Advertising bills collectable quarterly.



REMOVAL!!

BAILEY'S

Boot and Shoe Store

Has been Removed

From No. 2 Myers' Block, to

WEST SIDE of MAIN STREET

ONE DOOR NORTH OF TALLMAN & COLLINS' DRUG STORE,

Where can be found a large and well assort'd stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Selected and Manufactured

expressly for his retail trade, and at

PRICES LOWER

than ever before dreamed of. Below are some of his
lowest prices, commanding with:

PAINT BRUSHES,
SHOE BRUSHES,
SCRUB BRUSHES,
VARNISH BRUSHES,
MARKING BRUSHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
LATHER BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
STENCIL BRUSHES,
COUNTER BRUSHES,
HORSE BRUSHES,
CLOTH BRUSHES,

The great Depot for BRUSHES is at
Tallman & Collins.

First in Field and Last in Battle.

FREE EXHIBITION

at the

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE,

where the largest stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

will be exhibited to the community at large

FREE OF CHARGE,

and at such extreme

LOW PRICES

for your money than any living man in the west. If
you would study your

Own Interests

give me a call. J. C. BAILEY,

West side Main Street, one door
north of Tallman & Collins'

Drug Store.

THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration.

the reputation of the Old Shop as the
Best Boot and Shoe Establishmentin Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and
superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the
finest quality of

Childrens' and Ladies' Shoes

to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present
proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the re-
putation established by the late firm for the

Superior Character

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to
Fully Maintain,and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all
times an article that for durability of wear, quality of
stock and neatness of fit will give

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Tendering his thanks for the liberal custom heretofore
given him, the proprietor asks old friends and
the public generally to give him a call.E. THOMAS,
Janesville, April 23d, 1862.

ap22dawif

Good and Substantial Clothing

call at the

Young America Clothing House,

and you will get them

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

M. HARSH, Proprietor.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Photograph Portfolio,

We have just received another large invoice of

Splendid Photograph Albums, some beautiful styles.

Photographs of Gov. Harvey,

with his own signature, for sale.

J. DEARBORN.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,

June 20th, 1862.

These ten bushels

RECEIVED this day by Express, 600 yards more of

BLACK SILKS,

that we are selling at one dollar a yard.

SMITH & DOSTWICK.

McGORMICK'S REAPER EXTRAS,

I am agent for the extras for the above machine
and can supply any extra wanted for machine of all

dates.

E. R. BEALE.

WHITING!

WHITE GLUE,

that we are selling at one dollar a yard.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

spidawif

JUSTICES BLANKS FOR SALE.

J. DEARBORN.

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J. DEARBORN.

DEARBORN'S.

GENTLEMEN!

I am now opening the largest and best stock of

HATS and CAPS

ever brought to Janesville, comprising the very

Latest Styles and Best Materials

which must and will be sold

EXTREMELY LOW

for the cash, at the Hat Store, West side.

spidawif

J. DEARBORN.

ap19dawif

J. DEARBORN.

DEARBORN'S.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC!

Miss Margaret B. West,

EXACTLY like Piano Forte and Singing on the newest

principles. Particular attention is given to the

use of the piano.

I have taught many pupils, and have

had success in my teaching.

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Monday Evening, July 14, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Confiscation Bill Passed.

The confiscation bill, as agreed upon by the conference committee, has passed the senate by a vote of 28 to 13. But two professed Republicans voted against it—Brown and Cowan. It is a much better bill than was expected a month ago. Much of its efficiency depends upon the president and the officers whom he appoints.

The President and Emancipation.

The conference of the President with the border state slaveholders is encouraging. The President, it appears, keeps this subject in his mind, while the border state gentlemen received his proposition in better spirit than usual. Events are marching on, and it may be that necessity will not even wait for the slow action of border states. It would seem to many that the hour has already arrived when action on this subject must be taken, or we shall be too late.

Guerrilla Raid into Tennessee and Kentucky.

The news from Nashville and Frankfort is of an alarming character. It is evident that the enemy has organized large forces of rangers and guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky, and that they do not intend to allow us the undisturbed possession of those states.

From letters from Corinth we learn that Gen. Halleck has made the Memphis and Charleston railroad, from Memphis to Chattanooga some three hundred miles in extent, his line of operations. Along the road he has scattered his army which was lately at Corinth, Gen. Grant being stationed at one end of the line and Gen. Buell at the other; the latter having with him about one-third of the army. The occupation of the whole of this line was to have been completed on the 4th of July, and it is probable that it was done. This being the case, the rebel forces which are threatening Nashville and Frankfort are probably irregular guerrillas who unite in large parties in such a raid as this, destroying what they can and setting our troops in motion to capture them, when they divide and disperse among their friends, until another opportunity occurs to burn a town or destroy a railroad. We do not suppose they belong to any portion of Beauregard's army, as it was south of the railroad line, below Corinth, when last heard from, and could not have broken through Halleck's line and penetrated to Murfreesboro, without attracting attention.

The marauders may succeed in causing the destruction of Nashville, and spread terror and dismay throughout the country, but we do not suppose they can permanently hold the country. They may also prevent reinforcements from being sent to McClellan, which, doubtless, is one of the objects sought.

This eruption of rebel marauders also teaches us that a country in rebellion will conquer might as well not be subdued at all. The work should, in all cases, be thoroughly done, so that it need not be repeated.

New Men-of-War Completed.—The following new steam men-of-war have been completed within the last two months, and are reported ready for sea:

The side-wheel steamer *Mahattan*, at Portsmouth, N. H., ordered to James river; gunboat *Tioga*, now on her trial trip from Boston; gunboat *Adirondack*, ready for sea at Brooklyn, N. Y.; gunboat *Cimarrone*, finished at Bordenetown, New Jersey, and now being armed at Philadelphia; side-wheel steamer *Genesee*; steamer *Sonora*, ready for sea at Philadelphia; gunboat *Paul Jones*, sailed with sealed orders from Washington Navy Yard. One of these vessels is undergoing trifling repairs. The keel of another new gunboat, the *Shenandoah*, was laid at Philadelphia a few days

ago. How it looks to UNION MEN AT THE SOUTH.—The so-called Democratic Ohio State Convention met at Columbus the other day, and passed nine resolutions, one of which read as follows:

1st. Resolved, That we are, and we over have been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

The other eight were taken up in denouncing the administration and the abolitionists. That is fine business truly for loyal men to engage in at a time like the present. If the political office-hunters who composed that convention don't go where Ward's ducks went, at the next election, we are a poor prophet.—Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

Gen. McClellan has so far acknowledged the necessity of employing negroes to work on the trenches as to send to North Carolina for Burnside's corps of contrabands, 500 in number. He could get them nearer, but does not. Why?

J. W. Staples, of Madison, a member of Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters, was killed in the recent battle before Richmond. It is also stated that Capt. Drew, the company of sharpshooters from this state, and Sergeant Joel Parker, Private Launing and Bugler Thompson are dead, and that several other members are missing.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

Report by an Eye-Witness.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

(Concluded)

From that time down to Tuesday night the retreat was characterized by a continuous succession of severe engagements, and the complete repulse of the enemy at every point; neither officers nor men taking food nor rest, but entirely attending to the duty of bringing back the army and equipments to a place of safety and a new and more advantageous base of operations.

Gen. McClellan and his whole staff of generals of corps (Porter, Franklin, Heintzelman, Keyes, Sumner and others) were continually in the saddle, taking neither rest nor sleep, and guarding with faithful care each exposed or doubtful point.

The rebel army in front of Richmond commenced advancing in force on Saturday morning, and by noon pressed too heavily upon the rear of Gen. Smith's division, and a sharp artillery engagement ensued, lasting with terrible severity, until a late hour in the evening. On Saturday night the rear of the army had fallen back to White Oak Swamp, in the most perfect order.

Two guns of Amt's German battery were lost during the afternoon, and four guns of Randall's battery, but the pieces were disabled by blows from a sledge hammer, so as to be of no service to the enemy.

On Sunday the retreat was continued through White Oak Swamp, the enemy appearing with cavalry and light infantry, as if reconnoitering our movements, and light skirmishes occurred during the day. Gen. Peck's ammunition train, formerly Casey's, became entangled in a crossroad in the swamp, and was blown up.

The train of Gen. Porter's corps was compelled to cut a new road, and, passing along as rapidly as possible, at one time found itself between the two lines of battle, but, through the coolness and intrepidity of Captain Norton, corps quartermaster, the teamsters were all kept from panic, and safely brought through the dismal retreat; although Capt. Norton had furnished the wagons with matches to set them on fire, and pistols to shoot the horses should it become necessary to abandon the train.

It was late in the night before the army had crossed White Oak Bridge, and it was already on the road for Monday's march. The bridges were destroyed, and more than usual caution was exercised to keep perfect watch of the enemy and guard against surprise, as the stillness of Sunday had led to surprise.

MANEUVERS OF THE ENEMY.
It was early discovered what the plans of the rebels were, and what their movements had been. They had employed all the previous day in getting a force as far around our right flank as possible, and another to our left, intending to cut off our rear guard if possible. The attacks commenced simultaneously on the two wings, and after a short pause an overwhelming and determined force pressed up to the rear. Gen. Hindman's corps, on the Charles City road, received the enemy finely, and maintained their position without flinching, doing most destructive execution, repulsing the enemy and driving him back repeatedly.

Not so with McColl. His division was far outnumbered by the enemy, and while finding that everything depended upon maintaining his position and beating back the enemy, to give ample time to the trains to get out of the way, and also maintain the even balance of affairs, he fought to desperation. Finding the great responsibility resting upon his success, and choosing death rather than defeat, he rode to the extreme front, and in person gave orders and encouraged his men to more earnest efforts. Gen. McColl was severely wounded, and during the momentary repulse, the army was forced back and the wounded man taken prisoner.

General Seymour immediately succeeded to the command, and continued the fight until assistance enabled him to force back the enemy. The division on Wednesday reported ready for duty only four hundred and seventy-two men.

THE FIERCENESS OF THE CONFLICT.

Col. Warren, commanding a division, made a most desperate charge, and was warmly complimented by Gen. Porter for his bravery and the efficiency of his men. At the right a most desperate effort was made to divide the army and penetrate to the hill over a rising sweep of ground, extending down in a less sloping manner and offering a better progress to the troops advancing up the hill. But they sadly mistook this point of attack. Gen. Meagher, wounded though he was, was there with his brigade, and the boys only wanted to let loose to send each approaching column skedaddling down the hill as fast as they could be fired into place and ordered to advance.

As the battle grew warm, Gen. Griffin, until recently in command of Griffin's battery—and the battle of Chickahominy was his first command—who had, during the idleness of the infantry, again taken his accustomed place, directing one wing of the artillery, but seeing that the services of his brigade were needed, returned to his command, and at his first advance was met by ten regiments of rebels.

They were gallantly led by Generals Howe, Abercrombie and Palmer, and held their own without a moment's flinching, until, when the day seemed to waver, they gave a new impetus to the fight, which seemed to extend along the whole line, in a contest which lasted over an hour, when the rebels from the field, his men climbing over the piles of dead as they advanced in the charge. His horse was shot under him during the engagements. It was now approaching to night, and the fortunes of the day had only wavered momentarily at times toward the rebels, and the fight was growing desperate. The troops were getting used to the smoke, dust and din of battle, and the roar of canon and bursting of shells, more terrific than ever, seemed to have less effect upon the rebels.

The forces under Gen. Porter were his own corps, Gen. Morrell's and Sykes' divisions, Col. Hunt's reserve artillery of 90 pieces, including the heavy Connecticut artillery which did such fearful execution at Yorktown. Gen. Couch's division, Gen. Meagher's Irish brigade, and Gen. Sickles' brigade was kindly volunteered during the night by Gen. Halleck to his brave companion in arms at just the right time, and when his experienced eye thought them of service. They were quite acceptable.—Such little exchanges on a battlefield are appreciated when heat and toil have exhausted a brave band. One who looked on at Gen. Porter advanced to receive the general salut, stated to me that neither the general nor himself could suppress a trickling tear at the unexpected thoughtfulness and kindness of a general whose corps he had served all along in front of Yorktown and until recently.

The force of Gen. Porter was stationed with Gen. Couch on the Quaker City road, at the extreme right, with Gen. Morrell on the left, and Gen. Sykes' division of regulars in the center.

At this moment General Sickles brigade came up, proffered by Gen. Halleck, and was received by Gen. Porter and conducted to a point a little neglected.

The Nashville train due at six last evening, did not arrive till near midnight. Passengers report that Morgan's cavalry had been within seven miles of Cave City, and left that point 1,500 strong, for Lexington.

Twenty-eight hundred guerrillas, in two

Chickahominy face to face with nearly treble their number, as before. The enemy seemed in no haste to make the attack; in fact he thought it necessary to bring up all his available force before doing so. At ten o'clock the enemy's line was found to extend in a half square, his right wing extending nearly to James river, and his left distinctly in front and facing the river in a parallel line, when he opened fire from an eighteen inch gun battery placed near his lines under cover of the woods.

It was immediately responded to, and at the same time the gunboats on the river swept out the line on the right, compelling the rebels to abandon their dead on the field. The action became general as soon as the position of the rebels and their approaches were fully discerned. As the battle progressed, and the enemy advanced, the roar of the siege guns and heavy artillery was terrible beyond any language of description. Nearly 50 shell a minute were exploded above and amid the solid columns of the approaching enemy, and so continued during the day, with no apparent cessation, and up to nine o'clock in the evening.

The determined manner in which the enemy pressed up showed that they had determined to make this a decisive battle, either to capture the Union army or drive it into the river. The rebels could depend less upon their artillery from lack of numbers and our better position, and therefore, pressed column after column up in feverish haste, to see them break before the terrible hail of our shell, and either fly precipitately or march rapidly out of danger.

All this time and up to near one o'clock, our infantry were resting upon their arms and waiting the moment when the hardihood of continually advancing columns should render it necessary to meet them with the bayonet. It had been determined that very little musket ammunition, comparatively, should be expended, but that the enemy should rather be kept back at the point of the bayonet, under range of the artillery.

Col. Hunt, in command of the artillery, had his horse shot early in the day and mounted another, and personally directed the operations until a second was shot under him. At one o'clock the rebels came up in solid phalanx and pressed forward toward the guns, supported by column after column as far as the eye could reach, and presenting one of the most fearful as well as interesting sights imaginable.

For some miles around, with the exception of a point on the left, the country is almost entirely cleared of forest, and one of the largest and most beautiful estates extends over which the eye sweeps at pleasure.

The fearful havoc of the rapidly bursting shells from guns ranged so as to sweep any position far and near, and in any direction, was fearful to behold. The burning sun, which had poured down its terrible heat during the previous few days and up to noon, had become overclouded and the day was comparatively cool. Still the dust and smoke partially concealed the dreadful carnage.

The enemy's guns were by no means without their effect on our side, and the dead and wounded were literally covering the field, while as the enemy advanced nearer and nearer, the old dwelling turned into a hospital was immediately under fire; still the surgeons and nurses never flinched, and the stretchers and ambulances came in with their loads of wounded. As the enemy approached, Gen. Morrell's division met them, received their distant fire, and advancing, poured in volley after volley, while the several pieces of artillery directed to this point, threw canister and grape, and as it were, moved them down by battalions. The enemy could not beat it, and our troops fought against a second relief of fresh troops in several instances, and then charging, drove them from the field. Another column came up in front of Gen. Sykes, when the regulars met them in a most admirable and determined manner. Perfectly disciplined, they obeyed each order with promptness and precision, and with as much coolness as if merely at dress parade with white gloves and shining buttons.

GENERAL SEYMOUR IMMEDIATELY SUCCEEDED TO THE COMMAND, AND CONTINUED THE FIGHT UNTIL ASSISTANCE ENABLED HIM TO FORCE BACK THE ENEMY.

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engagements now became a scene of madness—force of thirty thousand contending against fully three times their own number, plunging in with rapid charges and deafening shouts, and successfully driving them from the field. A brilliant charge of the New York 44th, under Colonel Rice, captured a success flag, with the motto "Seven Pines." Our troops were in no condition to follow the enemy beyond the range of the artillery, and they contented themselves with leaving them at a range where the effect of the artillery was most terrible. The roar of musketry died away, and the engagement became an artillery contest, neither side attempting to advance.

The force formerly beaten by a mishap of a cavalry blunder at Chickahominy had, in the battle of Melvern, successfully repulsed the rebels in every quarter. Our killed and wounded were numbered by thousands, and what the loss of the rebels was can be imagined.

As night closed in the firing gradually ceased, until not an alarm gun was heard. Detachments of each company were sent out to gather the wounded and bury the dead, and judging from the appearance of the field, nearly the whole army was out recognizing friends and members of their companies killed and wounded, and bringing them off.

The Union and rebel soldiers mingled promiscuously in the search and separation of those of either side, hardly noticing that a few minutes before they had been opposed to each other in deadly combat. All the wagons, guns, and the immense siege-train, were safely removed to Harrison's Bar by Wednesday noon, and the army was set at work to recruit and reorganize.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Gen. McClellan went to Harrison's Bar to make arrangements for landing the supplies, and at noon dined with Colonel Ingalls on board the Canonicus.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Oconto Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

CORINTH, July 12. Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, arrived this morning from Corinth, and leaves this evening for the east.

Information has been received from White river that Gen. Hindman has ordered all the inhabitants near Gauley Ridge to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle. Gen. Curtis had divided his forces, a portion being between Cass and White rivers, and the others east of Cass river, twenty-five miles from Memphis.

Y. J. MELINE, of Cincinnati, and Major SPEED BUTLER, son of the state treasurer of Illinois, have appointments on Gen. Pope's staff.

An extract, from Newport News, published in the Post, announces the landing of Burnside's troops. It was rumored that the rebel Gen. Magruder was moving down the peninsula.

Advices, per the McClellan, from New Orleans, state that the rebels have completely obstructed Mobile bay; also dug a ditch entirely round the city, its inner banks defended by breastworks and batteries.

About twenty prominent citizens of Baton Rouge have been arrested, including the brother of Benjamin, the rebel secretary of war, the mayor and Rev. Mr. Graven. Five of them were sent to New Orleans. Benjamin and the mayor took the oath of allegiance rather than go to Fort Jackson.

W. H. COOPER, of New York, July 12. The Philadelphia Press of to-day says:

COLONEL HASKER OF THE 8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY WAS KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF BURNside.

A. C. HARRIS, of New York, July 12. The report that Capt. Hasker, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, was killed in the battle of Richmond, may be untrue. He was wounded and left on the field.

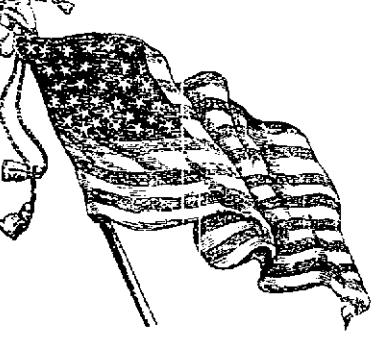
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Guerrilla Raid into Tennessee and Kentucky.

The news from Nashville and Frankfort is of an alarming character. It is evident that the enemy has organized large forces of rangers and guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky, and that they do not intend to allow us the undisturbed possession of those states.

From letters from Corinth we learn that Gen. Halleck has made the Memphis and Charleston railroad, from Memphis to Chattanooga some three hundred miles, in extent, his line of operations. Along the road he has scattered his army, which was lately at Corinth, Gen. Grant being stationed at one end of the line and Gen. Buell at the other; the latter having with him about one third of the army. The occupation of the whole of this line was to have been completed on the 4th of July, and it is probable that it was done. This being the case, the rebel forces which are threatening Nashville and Frankfort are probably irregular guerrillas who unite in large parties in such a raid as this, destroying what they can and setting our troops in motion to capture them, when they divide and disappear among their friends, until another opportunity occurs to burn a town or destroy a railroad. We do not suppose they belong to any portion of Beauregard's army, below Corinth, when last heard from, and could not have broken through Halleck's line and penetrated to Murfreesboro, without attracting attention.

The marauders may succeed in causing the destruction of Nashville, and spread terror and dismay throughout the country, but we do not suppose they can permanently hold the country. They may also prevent reinforcements from being sent to McClellan, which, doubtless, is one of the objects sought.

This eruption of rebel marauders also teaches us that a country in rebellion half conquered might as well not be subdued at all. The work should, in all cases, be thoroughly done, so that it need not be repeated.

NEW MEN-OF-WAR COMPLETED.—The following new steam men-of-war have been completed within the last two months, and are reported ready for sea:

The side-wheel steamer *Maharat*, at Portsmouth, N. H., ordered to James river; gunboat *Tigre*, now on her trial trip from Boston; gunboat *Adirondack*, ready for sea at Brooklyn, N. Y.; gunboat *Cimarron*, finished at Bordentown, New Jersey, and now being armed at Philadelphia; side-wheel steamer *Genesee*; steamer *Sonor*, at Portsmouth, N. H.; gunboat *Juniata*, ready for sea at Philadelphia; gunboat *Paul Jones*, sailed with sealed orders from Washington Navy Yard. One of these vessels is undergoing trifling repairs. The keel of another new gunboat, the *Shenandoah*, was laid at Philadelphia a few days since.

HOW IT LOOKS TO UNION MEN AT THE SOUTH.—The so-called Democratic Ohio State Convention met at Columbus the other day, and passed nine resolutions, one of which read as follows:

Resolved, That we are, and we ever have been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either. The other eight were taken up in denouncing the administration and the abolitionists. That is fine business truly for loyal men to engage in at a time like the present. If the political office-hunters who composed that convention don't go where Ward's ducks went, at the next election, we are a poor prophet.—Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

Gen. McClellan has so far acknowledged the necessity of employing negroes to work on the trenches as to send to North Carolina for Burnside's corps of contrabands, 500 in number. He could get them nearer, but does not. Why?

J. W. Staples, of Madison, a member of Baird's regiment of sharpshooters, was killed in the recent battle before Richmond. It is also stated that Capt. Drew, of the company of sharpshooters from this state, and Sergeant Joel Parker, Private Leaven and Bagler Thompson are dead, and that several other members are missing.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

Report by an Eye-Witness.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

(Concluded)

From that time down to Tuesday night the retreat was characterized by a continuous succession of severe engagements, and the complete repulse of the enemy at every point; neither officers nor men taking food nor rest, but entirely attending to the duty of bringing back the army and equipments to a place of safety and a new and more advantageous base of operations.

Gen. McClellan and his whole staff of generals of corps (Porter, Franklin, Heintzelman, Keyes, Sumner and others) were continually in the saddle, taking neither rest nor sleep, and guarding with faithful care each exposed or doubtful point.

The rebel army in front of Richmond commenced advancing in force on Saturday morning, and by noon pressed too heavily upon the rear of Gen. Smith's division, and a sharp artillery engagement ensued, lasting with terrible severity until a late hour in the evening. On Saturday night the rear of the army had fallen back to White Oak Swamp, in the most perfect order.

The guns of Amt's German battery were lost during the afternoon, and four guns of Randall's battery, but the pieces were disabled by blows from a sledge hammer, so as to be of no service to the enemy.

On Sunday the retreat was continued through White Oak Swamp, the enemy appearing with cavalry and light infantry, as if reconnoitering our movements, and light skirmishes occurred during the day. Gen. Peck's ammunition train, formerly Casey's, became entangled in a crossroad in the swamp, and was blown up.

The train of Gen. Porter's corps was compelled to cut a new road, and, passing along as rapidly as possible, at one time found itself between the two lines of battle, but, through the coolness and intrepidity of Captain Norton, corps quartermaster, the teamsters were all kept from panic, and safely brought through the dismal retreat; although Capt. Norton had furnished the wagons with matches to set them on fire, and pistols to shoot the horses should it become necessary to abandon the train.

It was late in the night before the army had crossed White Oak Bridge, and it was already on the road for Monday's march. The bridges were destroyed, and more than usual caution was exercised to keep perfect watch of the enemy and guard against surprise, as the stillness of Sunday had led to suspicion.

MANEUVERS OF THE ENEMY.

It was early discovered what the plans of the rebels were, and what their movements had been. They had employed all the previous day in getting a force as far around our right flank as possible, and another to our left, intending to cut off our rear guard if possible. The attack commenced simultaneously on the two wings, and after a short pause an overwhelming and determined force pressed up to the rear. Gen. Heintzelman's corps, on the Charles City road, received the enemy finely, and maintained their position without flinching, doing most destructive execution, repulsing the enemy and driving him back repeatedly.

Not so with McClellan. His division was far outnumbered by the enemy, and while finding that everything depended upon maintaining his position and beating back the enemy, to give ample time to the trains to get out of the way, and also maintain the even balance of affairs, he fought to desperation. Finding the great responsibility resting upon his success, and choosing death rather than defeat, he rode to the extreme front, and in person gave orders and encouraged his men to more earnest efforts. Gen. McCall was severely wounded, and during the momentary repulse, the army was forced back and the wounded man taken prisoner.

General Seymour immediately succeeded to the command, and continued the fight until assistance enabled him to force back the enemy. The division on Wednesday reported ready for duty only four hundred and seventy-two men!

THE FIERCENESS OF THE CONFLICT.

In front, Gen. Smith sustained one of the severest artillery engagements of the campaign. At times the infantry were engaged, and once the enemy seemed to have the better of the day. All the horses of Motz's battery were killed, and the guns left on the field for a short time in face of the enemy's charge, but the rebels were driven back and the ground recovered. Hancock's brigade and Brooks' Vermont brigade behaved nobly. Gen. Brooks was wounded in the knee.

The fight continued all the forenoon, the wounded having been mostly saved and taken to Hazael's Landing, a point a few miles below, on a bend of the James river, when night closed the engagement.

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

The engagement at Turkey Creek was one of the severest the army has sustained, and the loss was heavy; but the James river was reached, and the army felt a ray of hope as the heavy booming of the Galena's guns echoed around them. During the night the army fell back across a peninsula to another bend of the river further down, and known as Malvern Hill, a slightly eminence well calculated for a desperate resistance and permanent position, but exposing the supplies below. Wagon trains, in the meantime, proceeded toward Harrison's Bar, some miles still further below, where the headquarters were to be stationed, and supplies were ready to land.

But all the trains had not got away. The immense train of siege guns was still waiting on a clear road, and on Tuesday Gen. McClellan gave the command of the caisson to Gen. F. J. Porter, than whom a cooler, braver officer and more perfect gentleman does not live.

During the night and early in the morning the eminence and its slopes had been planted with artillery rising tier above tier with the heaviest guns, until nearly 200 pieces were ready for the reception of any desperate enough to approach. Gen. Porter, himself an old artillery officer and instructor, took personal supervision of a battery of 32-pound rifled guns, the excellence of which does credit to our recent improvements in artillery warfare.

The forces under Gen. Porter were his own corps, Gen. Morell's and Sykes' divisions, Col. Hunt's reserve artillery of 96 pieces, including the heavy Confederate artillery which did such fearful execution at Yorktown. Gen. Couch's division, Gen. Meagher's Irish brigade, and Gen. Sickles' brigade was kindly volunteered during the day by Gen. Heintzelman to his brave companion in arms at just the right time, and when his experienced eye thought them of service. They were quite acceptable.—Such little exchanges on a battlefield are appreciated when heat and toil have exhausted a brave hand. One who looked on as Gen. Porter advanced to receive the offered aid, stated to me that neither the general nor himself could suppress a trickling tear at the unexpected thoughtfulness and kindness of a general whose corps he had served all along in front of Yorktown and until recently.

The force of Gen. Porter was concentrated, and Gen. Porter rode in front of the army, ordering the two wings of Morell and Sykes, and Couch, to concentrate; and withdrawing Meagher, placed him in a position on the left, to flank the approaching columns, with orders to charge at advantages opportunities, and giving the same orders to Butterfield's brigade of A. M. C. division, and Col. Warren of General Sykes', and to Gen. Abercrombie in Gen. Couch's.

At this moment General Sickles' brigade came up, proffered by Gen. Heintzelman, and was received by Gen. Porter and conducted to a point a little neglected.

Chickahominy face to face with nearly treble their number, as before. The enemy seemed in no haste to make the attack; in fact he thought it necessary to bring up all his available force before doing so. At ten o'clock the enemy's line was found to extend in a half square, his right wing extending nearly to James river, and his left directly in front sad facing the river in a parallel line, when he opened fire from an eighteen inch gun battery placed near our lines under cover of the woods.

It was immediately responded to, and at the same time the gunboats on the river swept out the line on the right, compelling the rebels to abandon their dead on the field. The action became general as soon as the position of the rebels and their approaches were fully discerned. As the battle progressed, and the enemy advanced, the roar of the siege guns and heavy artillery was terrific beyond any language of description. Nearly 50 shell a minute were exploded above and amid the solid columns of the approaching enemy, and so continued during the day, with no apparent cessation, and up to nine o'clock in the evening.

The determined manner in which the enemy pressed up showed that they had determined to make this a decisive battle, either to capture the Union army or drive it into the river. The rebels could depend less upon their artillery from lack of numbers and our better position, and therefore, pressed column after column up in feverish haste, to see them break before the terrible iron hail of our shell, and either fly precipitately or march rapidly out of danger.

All this time and up to near one o'clock, our infantry were resting upon their arms and waiting the moment when the hard-hood of continually advancing columns should render it necessary to meet them with the bayonet. It had been determined that very little musket ammunition, comparatively, should be expended, but that the enemy should rather be kept back at the point of the bayonet, under range of the artillery.

Col. Hunt, in command of the artillery, had his horse shot early in the day and mounted another, and personally directed the operations until a second was shot under him. At one o'clock the rebels came up in solid phalanx and pressed forward toward the guns, supported by column after column as far as the eye could reach, and presenting one of the most fearful as well as interesting sights imaginable.

For some miles around, with the exception of a point on the left, the country is almost entirely cleared of forest, and one of the largest and most beautiful estates extends, over which the eye sweeps to Memphis.

The fearful havoc of the rapidly bursting shells from guns ranged so as to sweep any position far and near, and in any direction, was fearful to behold. The burning sun, which had poured down its terrible heat during the previous few days and up to noon, had become overcrowded and the day was comparatively cool. Still the dust and smoke partially concealed the dreadful carnage.

The enemy's guns were by no means without their effect on our side, and the dead and wounded were literally covering the field, while as the enemy advanced nearer and nearer, the old dwelling turned into a hospital was immediately under fire; still the surgeons and nurses never flinched, and the stretchers and ambulances came in with their loads of wounded. As the enemy approached, Gen. Morell's division met them, received their distant fire, and, advancing, poured in volley after volley, while the several pieces of artillery directed to this point, threw canister and grape, and as it were, moved them down by battalions.

The report that Capt. Hasker, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, was killed in the battle before Richmond, may be untrue. He was wounded and left on the field. He may be a prisoner.

Gen. Lee has sent a flag of truce to Gen. McClellan, proposing an exchange of prisoners at Whitehouse.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The steamer City of Baltimore took two millions of dollars in specie.

An extract, from Newport News, published in the Post, announces the landing of Burnside's troops. It was rumored that the rebel Gen. Magruder was moving down the peninsula.

Advices, per the McClellan, from New Orleans, state that the rebels have completely obstructed Mobile bay; also dug a ditch entirely round the city, its inner banks defended by breastworks and batteries.

About twenty prominent citizens of

Baton Rouge have been arrested, including the brother of Benjamin, the rebel secretary of war, the mayor and Rev. Mr. Craven. Five of them were sent to New Orleans; Benjamin and the mayor took the oath of allegiance rather than go to Fort Jackson.

New York, July 12.

The Philadelphia Press of to-day says a runner, apparently well authenticated, was sent last evening to the effect that an engagement had taken place yesterday before Richmond, in which the Union forces were victorious, and the rebels had been driven back several miles.

A private dispatch relative to the fight of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry says:

Louisville, July 11.

Maj. Brown was not in the fight. Maj. Gordon was captured. Nine rebels killed and three or four of our men.

Washington, July 12.

In conclusion we assure the president that our constituents revere the constitution and Union as dearly as ever, that they admire his heroic efforts to preserve both, and on that platform they will not be surpassed by any portion of the Union in furnishing men and money for the work.

There is no doubt that congress before the close of the session will provide for the scarcity of specie by authorizing the issue of two and a half dollar notes, and otherwise meeting the necessity of the times, which legislation may delay the adjournment beyond the 1st of August.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Special to the Commercial Advertiser.—The treaty with Mexico, sent home by Mr. Corwin, providing for a loan of eleven million dollars to the republic of Mexico was laid on the table in executive session this forenoon, and before the transaction of any other business.

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Baton Rouge have been arrested, including the brother of Benjamin, the rebel secretary of war, the mayor and Rev. Mr. Craven. Five of them were sent to New Orleans; Benjamin and the mayor took the oath of allegiance rather than go to Fort Jackson.

New York, July 12.

The strike among the grain shovellers has extended to the stevedores. This has about finished the business of shipping breadstuffs. Grain brokers have consequently recommended their constituents to make no more purchases until the strike is ended. Many receivers have ordered their flour and grain stopped along the line, till the difficulty is settled.

Advices from New Orleans, state that Gov. Moore of Louisiana has issued a pronouncement forbidding continued resistance, forbidding trade with the federals, and that the credit of the confederate notes should be maintained, urging the destruction of steamboats, rather than that they fall into the hands of the rebels.

They were gallantly led by General Morell, accompanied by Abercrombie and Palmer, their own corps, Gen. Morell's and Sykes' divisions, Col. Hunt's reserve artillery of 96 pieces, including the heavy Confederate artillery which did such fearful execution at Yorktown. Gen. Couch's division, Gen. Meagher's Irish brigade, and Gen. Sickles' brigade was kindly volunteered during the day by Gen. Heintzelman to his brave companion in arms at just the right time, and when his experienced eye thought them of service. They were quite acceptable.—Such little exchanges on a battlefield are appreciated when heat and toil have exhausted a brave hand. One who looked on as Gen. Porter advanced to receive the offered aid, stated to me that neither the general nor himself could suppress a trickling tear at the unexpected thoughtfulness and kindness of a general whose corps he had served all along in front of Yorktown and until recently.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 6th, 1862:

Chicago, through,	11:00 A.M.	Closes.	Depart.
" " way,	12:00 P.M.	"	"
Detroit and West,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	"
Milwaukee, through,	3:30 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	"
" " way,	1:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	"
Madison, through,	8:10 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	"
" " way, west,	8:10 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	"
Monroe and way,	10:45 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	"
Beloit and way,	8:15 P.M.	9:30 P.M.	"
Easter and Great Lakes,	2:10 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	"
Orland mall from Janesville to Milwaukee and Sylvester closes Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.			"

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

FIRST CIRCUIT.—The first case on the calendar of the first circuit in the supreme court was argued last Friday, and the second and third on Saturday.

PROBABLY RESTORED TO HIS COMMAND.—The Madison Journal says: It is probable that Col. H. E. Paine, of the Wisconsin Fourth, has been restored to his command. Documents of date subsequent to his removal, forwarded to Governor Salmon, from Vicksburg, near which place the fourth was at the last accounts, bear his signature as the commanding officer of the regiment.

DRAFTING.—The Home League is in favor of drafting because it would be the fairest and most speedy method of raising the force required. We believe, however, there is no law in this state which authorizes drafting.

CONCILIATION.—An East Tennesseean writing to the Nashville Union of the attempt to "conciliate" secessionists, says: "We might as well attempt to pet snakes or hyenas. They do not intend to be conciliated. Nothing but appeals to their fear will tame them."

CAUSE OF THE BOAT.—The cause of the trouble among the grain shippers in New York is that about 2,000 men who have been employed in handling grain have determined they will not work for any one who owns or works a "grain elevator." They complain that the seven machines already introduced into that city, can do two-thirds of the labor required; and as they think these machines deprive the laborer of work and bread, they must be suppressed.

No serviceable rain has fallen in this part of the country for nearly two months. Here and there a spot of wheat worth harvesting. The frost-bitten corn may amount to half a crop. We have not seen a head of any oats, sorghum or potatoes. We represent crops fully as hard as they deserve. —Grand County Herald.

Within the past week several refreshing rains have fallen in this vicinity. For an hour or more, Saturday night, we had a fine shower. The benefit to everything is timely and evident.

The friends of Edward O. Wright, of this city, have received a letter from him, dated on the 4th of July, in the camp of the army of the Potomac, near James river. It assures them of his safety. He describes the march of the army as fatiguing beyond description, reducing the number fit for active duty so much that McClellan must be largely reinforced if it is expected he will capture Richmond.

Lost.—A pocket memorandum book, containing a number of photographs, and an order from J. P. Law on W. A. Lawrence, which will be of no benefit to any person except the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Gazette office. July 12d2d

Trial of Reapers.

There will be a trial of reapers, on the farm of Mr. Noyes, five miles south of Janesville, on the middle river road to Beloit, on Tuesday, July 16th, at 2 o'clock P.M.

All agents or owners of reapers are invited to be present, and test their machines. July 12d2d J. ROBERTS.

The First.—A letter from Washington in the Madison Journal says that but fourteen of the Fifth regiment were among the killed and wounded in the recent battle. "The regiment, which landed in front of Yorktown 1,000 strong, had dwindled under the labors and exposures of the swamps of Yorktown and the Chickahominy, before the day of the battle to less than 300. Among the sick were Lieut. Col. Emery and Major Larabee. The latter was here yesterday, seeking a furlough and authority of the war department to recruit a regiment in Wisconsin, but it was not granted, as the secretary would not excuse any officer from his regiment in front of the enemy."

A correspondent at Harrison's Landing informs us that he saw Captain Wheeler, of the Janesville Light Guard, after the battles, and that, like the soldiers generally, he looked thin and worn down. Lieut. Clark had paid a visit to the fifth regiment, and found them in a fine camping ground, high and healthy, far superior to the swamps of the Chickahominy. The men were very much fatigued, but as anxious as ever to meet the enemy.

BIGLOW RECAPTURED.—Information has been received by Sheriff Putnam, from A. P. Hodges, state prison commissioner, that the notorious Biglow, sent from this county to Waupun, has been recaptured, and is now in prison.

The VICKSBURG "Cut-Off."—The strange course of the river at Vicksburg may be judged of from the fact that the cut-off would have to be only half a mile in length, and yet would commence six miles above Vicksburg and terminate three miles below that city. The citizens, as we have stated, have for years dredged lest the river should itself force its way through, leaving their city miles inland, and have resorted to all sorts of expedients to avert the apparently impending fate.

A military officer informs us that he was at Washington when the order for making the military cut-off was issued.—Janesville Journal, 8th.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

DR. M. B. JOHNSON.

...has removed to ...
Jackman & Smith's New Building,
over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of
his profession.

REMOVAL!

DR. R. F. PENDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS
DENTAL ROOMS

to the new block of Jenkins & Dowey, first floor over
the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to
all the calls in his profession.

REMOVED

Medical Card.

TREAT & DODGE,

Physicians and Surgeons,

Janesville, Wisconsin.

Office in Janesville's New Block, East Milwaukee,
N. W. corner, Kee street. [E. F. B. 1862.]

REMOVED

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CLOTHES, CASSIMINERS, VESTINGS,

and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

West Milwaukee St., Woodsor East of Central Park,

Janesville, Wisconsin.

CUSTOM WORK

Done in a superior manner, and to the most approved

style.

ALBERT COMSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK

COMSTOCK & HARTWICK,

Attorneys and Counsellors,

No. 69 Wall Street,

N. Y. W. O. R. K.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

musid

Bailey's Boot & Shoe Store

HAS BEEN

REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK

to the

OPPOSITE SIDE OF MAIN ST.,

one door north of

Tallman & Collins' Drug Store.

REMOVED

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Best in the World.

WILLIAM A. BACHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye

warranted a color not to be distinguished from nature—

warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies

the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.

GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns

a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

Genius is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR

on the four sides of each box.

Factory, No. 81, Barclay Street, New York.

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A Slight Cold,

Gauze, Heaviness

or Take Threat,

which might be checked

with a simple remedy,

if neglected, often terminates seriously.

Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Gauze or Slight

fever in its first stage; that which

in the beginning would yield to a

mild remedy, if not attended to, soon

attacks the lungs.

Dracun's Branchial Trachea

were first introduced eleven years ago.

It has been proved that they are the

best article before the public for

Gauges, Glands, Branchitis,

Hathma, Pharynx, the Hacking

Cough in Consumption, and

numerous affections of the Throat,

giving immediate relief.

Publie Speakers & Singers

will find them effectual for clearing

and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers

in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Sold in Janesville by TALLMAN & COLLINS, G. R. QURTIS, and all dealers in medicines. my12dawm

WALL PAPER.

We have to-day received from the Mills 10 cases

more of

Wall and Writing Papers.

Our assortment of Wall Paper is incomplete. Price from 25 cents to \$1 per roll. A good Satin Paper for one shilling per roll.

Twenty Per Cent Saved

by buying your Writing Papers and Satin Papers for one shilling per roll.

O. J. DEARHORN.

Great Bargains in Millinery.

MRS. O'BRIEN is now selling her large stock of

and fashionable winter hats, in Velvet, Satin,

Silk, etc., at a great sacrifice.

In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as we have to

restrain our purchases.

BONBONS GIVEN AWAY!

All Bonbons of our customers will be returned

and exchanged for new ones.

Drop in and get a box of

our new candy.

FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE,

to call as above, with any kind of work and test its merits.

J. STRUNK, Agent.

Another Large Arrival

of

Crockery & Glassware!

AT WHEELOCK'S

Just sold a large stock of White Granite and

Black marble, also a few pieces of

Yellow granite, and a few pieces of

Red granite.

Also a few pieces of

House Keeping Goods!

The best stock of Table Glass Ware in the west, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea sets, all sizes, &c.

Janesville, June 1st.

J. STRUNK, Agent.

LADIES' ATTENTION!

HAVING obtained the agency of the celebrated

New Franklin Sewing Machine,

I desire to inform the public that I have

arranged up a

trial. I cordially invite all who wish to procure a

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PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office,

TAPPIN'S BLOCK.

Up Stairs,

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

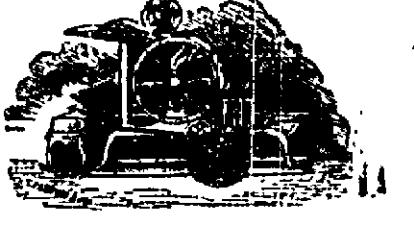
FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA.

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

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We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES



Together with a

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The facilities of this establishment in the line of FAST PRINTING cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general cut of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All Printing will be done at the

lowest living prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the city and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening, anything in the line of Hall Tickets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted. In this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that this kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

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At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our

Prices,

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

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Consisting in part of

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ADDRESSES,

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PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

LABELS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTES OF HAND,

BILL HEADS,

BY-LAWS,

POSTERS,

BANNERS,

RECEIPTS,

TICKETS,

LAW BRIEFS,

BLANKS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

&c., &c.

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THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

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UP STAIRS.

Main Street, Janesville.

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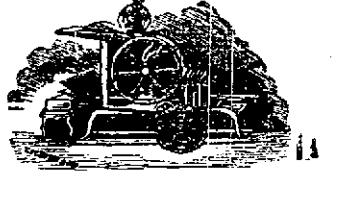
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LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Ball-Ticket Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

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For Freight Hants, enquire of J. C. Oatman, 24 Broad Way, New York; John S. Dunlap, 15 Main street, Boston; Wm. D. T. Smith, 100 Broadway, New York; or Clark street, Chicago, under the new Sherman House.

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Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Tel. graph Route to

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Bogie checked through Fare always, as low as by any other route.

Boston passengers and the baggage transferred free.

By particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk, and the Grand Trunk Railroad in the west.

This road affords the easiest of freight of Freight, equal to any other route.

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first class, full packet, Clyde built steamers, in connection with the

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McMaster, North-West, Montreal, Quebec, Trois-Rivieres, Balaclava, Nova Scotian, Cap Bonaventure, Alton, Chateauguay, Sherbrooke, Lachute, L'Assomption, L'Orignal, L'Isle-aux-Grues, (Now) Norwegian.

Quick, cheap and most comfortable sea passage.

Quarantine, customs and most comfortable sea passage.

From Chicago to London, Glasgow or Liverpool.

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Postage, found with cooked provisions, \$16 and \$21.

Return tickets, £12 class good for 6 mos., 186 and 21 Steerage.

Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers for the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, as far as possible.

For freight of packages, to the company's general agent, 10 Wall Street, New York, or to

JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, April 1st, 12 Lake Street, Chicago.

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